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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

LIN, KENNY S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

DATE MAILED: 12/10/2003

15

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PRG

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/450,261

Applicant(s)

STANLEY, RANDY P.

Examiner

Kenny Lin

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 October 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3, 7-8, 10 and 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar et al (hereinafter Narurkar), U.S. Patent Number 6,339,795, in view of Padwick et al (hereinafter Outlook 98), Using Microsoft Outlook 98.

4. Narurkar and Outlook 98 were cited in the previous office action.

5. As per claims 1 and 8, Narurkar taught the invention substantially as claimed including a method comprising automatically transferring time sensitive data (title, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.9, lines 36-44) from a storage coupled to a first processor-based system (col.6, lines 55-67, col.7, lines 1-10) to a storage coupled to a second processor-base system (col.7, lines 11-23).

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6. Narurkar did not specifically teach to automatically display time sensitive data on a display coupled to second processor-based system at a predetermined time. However, it is well known in the art that time sensitive data such as meeting reminder, events and To Do list can sound alarms and display the reminder on the display screen to remind the user of such activity at the predetermined time depending on the functions of the utility software program. Some examples of these time sensitive data alarm setting can be found in Microsoft Outlook calendar and Palm Pilot Date Book where an alarm or reminder can be set to automatically sound or automatically pop up on display to remind a user of a company meeting or birthday of a child at certain time or day. Outlook 98 taught to provide reminders for the scheduled events (pages 44, 455, 540). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar and Outlook 98 because Outlook 98's teaching of using reminders to automatically display data helps to remind the users of the scheduled events such as meeting or anniversaries. Furthermore, the use of Outlook is expressly suggested by Narurkar (col.9, lines 37-45).

7. As per claim 15, Narurkar taught the invention substantially as claimed including a processor-based system comprising, comprising a processor (28, fig.2), a first storage storing a personal information manager application (52, fig.2, col.6, lines 35-40, col.7, lines 16-18), and a second storage storing software including instructions (51, fig.2, col.7, lines 11-16) that causes the processor to automatically transfer time sensitive data to another processor-based device (title, 22, fig.2, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.9, lines 36-44).

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8. Narurkar did not specifically teach to automatically display the time sensitive data at a predetermined time. However, it is well known in the art that time sensitive data such as meeting reminder, events and To Do list can sound alarms and display the reminder on the display screen to remind the user of such activity at the predetermined time depending on the functions of the utility software program. Some examples of these time sensitive data alarm setting can be found in Microsoft Outlook calendar and Palm Pilot Date Book where an alarm or reminder can be set to automatically sound or automatically pop up on display to remind a user of a company meeting or birthday of a child at certain time or day. Outlook 98 taught to provide reminders for the scheduled events (pages 44, 455, 540). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar and Outlook 98 because Outlook 98's teaching of using reminders to automatically display data helps to remind the users of the scheduled events such as meeting or anniversaries. Furthermore, the use of Outlook is expressly suggested by Narurkar (col.9, lines 37-45).

9. As per claims 3 and 10, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 8. Narurkar further taught to automatically transfer personal information manger information (col.6, lines 30-40).

10. As per claims 7 and 14, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 8. Outlook 98 further taught to automatically display a portion of a calendar graphical user interface (pages 42, 44, 455, 540).

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11. As per claim 16, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 15. Narurkar further taught to include a link on system to device (26, fig.2, col.6, lines 26-29).

12. As per claim 17, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 16. Narurkar further taught that the system is a portable computer that includes device (fig.1-3, col.6, lines 26-39).

13. As per claim 18, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 17. Narurkar further teach a housing for computer and the display of the device being located on the outside of housing (fig.1).

14. Claims 2, 9 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar and Outlook 98, as applied to claims 1, 8 and 15 above, and further in view of Kanevsky et al (hereinafter Kanevsky), U.S. Patent Number 6,496,949.

15. Kanevsky was cited in the previous office action.

16. As per claims 2, 9 and 20, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1, 8 and 15 including that the time sensitive data is automatically transferred from the storage coupled to the first processor-based system (title, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.9, lines 36-44). Narurkar and Outlook 98 did not specifically teach that the time

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sensitive data is automatically transferred when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off. However, it is well known in the art to save files as back ups in a remote hard drive before a processor-based system such as a web server is shut down for repair or update. Kanevsky taught to automatically backup the data when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off (col.1, lines 12-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Kanevsky because Kanevsky's teaching of data backup when the first processor-based is determined to be powered off helps to prevent the data from being lost.

17. Claims 4-5 and 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar and Outlook 98, as applied to claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10 and 13-19 above, and further in view of Vong et al, U.S. Patent Number 6,209,011.

18. Vong et al was cited in the previous office action.

19. As per claims 4 and 11, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 3 and 10 including automatically transferring personal information manger information. However, they did not specifically teach that the personal information manger information includes timed alerts. Vong et al taught about portable devices containing PIM that include timed alert notification functions (figs.5 and 7, col.1, lines 37-40, col.2, lines 26-31, col.3, lines 60-65, col.14, lines 3-11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and

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Vong et al because Vong et al's timed alert provides notifications for Narurkar and Outlook 98's system using lights or sounds to remind users of scheduled events.

20. As per claims 5 and 12, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1 and 8. Narurkar and Outlook 98 did not specifically teach to include an audible alert at a predetermined time. However, Vong et al taught portable computing devices containing PIM to automatically provide audible alert at a predetermined time (col.1, lines 37-40, col.2, lines 45-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Vong et al because Vong et al's audible alert provides notifications for Narurkar and Outlook 98's system using sounds to remind users of a scheduled event.

21. Claims 6, 13 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narurkar and Outlook 98, as applied to claims 1, 3, 6-8, 10 and 13-19 above, and further in view of Tsukakoshi et al (hereinafter Tsukakoshi), U.S. Patent Number 5,926,623.

22. Tsukakoshi was cited in the previous office action.

23. As per claims 6, 13 and 19, Narurkar and Outlook 98 taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1, 8 and 15. They did not specifically teach to provide real time clock information from first processor-based system to second processor-based system. However, Tsukakoshi taught to provide real time clock information from first processor-based system to

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second processor-based system (col.6, lines 11-18, col.10, lines 48-53). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Tsukakoshi because Tsukakoshi's teaching of enables the two processor-based system to share the clock information so to provide synchronization in time for the time sensitive data.

Conclusion

24. Applicant's arguments filed 10/9/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

25. In the remark, applicant argued that (1) Combination of automatic transfer and automatic display of time sensitive data from one storage to another storage is not taught or even suggested by the Narurkar and Outlook 98 references. (2) The combination of Narurkar, outlook 98 and Kanevsky fail to teach that when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off, automatic transfer of the time sensitive data from its associated storage to the second processor-based system's storage occurs for display at a predetermined time on a display that is coupled to the second processor-based system. (3) The combination of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Vong fails to automatically display the automatically transferred data from one processor-based system to another on a display coupled to a particular processor-based system at a predetermined time.

26. Examiner respectfully traverse the argument that:

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As to point (1), the examiner has already addressed this argument in the non-final rejection (see claim 1 rejection). Narurkar taught to automatically transfer program data that includes time sensitive data such reminder from one storage to another storage (title, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.6, lines 55-67, col.7, lines 1-23, col.9, lines 36-44). Narurkar did not specifically teach that the transferred data is automatically displayed. However, Outlook 98 taught that time sensitive data such as a scheduled reminder can be automatically displayed (pages 44, 455, 540). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar and Outlook 98 because Narurkar taught to automatically transfer time sensitive programs and Outlook 98 taught that the time sensitive programs can be automatically displayed.

As to point (2), the examiner has already addressed this argument in the non-final rejection (see claim 2 rejection). Narurkar taught to automatically transfer program data that includes time sensitive data such reminder from one storage to another storage (title, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.6, lines 55-67, col.7, lines 1-23, col.9, lines 36-44) and Outlook 98 taught that the time sensitive data can be set to automatically display at a predetermined time (pages 44, 455, 540). Narurkar and Outlook 98 did not specifically teach that the automatically transferring is triggered when it is determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off.

However, Kanevsky taught to trigger data transferring when the system is determined to powering off (col.1, lines 12-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Kanevsky to automatically transfer and automatically display time sensitive data when it is

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determined that the first processor-based system is being powered off since Kanevsky taught to trigger data transferring when the processor-based system is being powered off.

As to point (3), the examiner has already addressed this argument in the non-final rejection (see claims 4-5, 11-12 rejection). Narurkar taught to automatically transfer time sensitive data from one processor-based system to another (title, col.3, lines 49-55, col.5, lines 6-9, col.6, lines 55-67, col.7, lines 1-23, col.9, lines 36-44). Outlook 98 and Vong taught to automatically display the time sensitive data or automatically sound an alert at a predetermined time on the display of the processor-based system where the data recites in (col.1, lines 37-40, col.2, lines 45-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Vong to automatically displayed the automatically transferred data on the display of the second processor-based system at a predetermined time. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Narurkar, Outlook 98 and Vong et al because Vong et al's timed alert provides notifications for Narurkar and Outlook 98's system using lights or sounds to remind users of scheduled events.

27. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.


28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenny Lin whose telephone number is (703)305-0438. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM Tuesday to Friday and every other Monday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Meng-Ai An can be reached on (703)305-9678. Additionally, the fax numbers for Group 2100 are as follows:

Official Responses: (703) 872-9306

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)305-6121.

ksl
December 4, 2003


MENG-AL T. AN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100